




What do your test results mean?

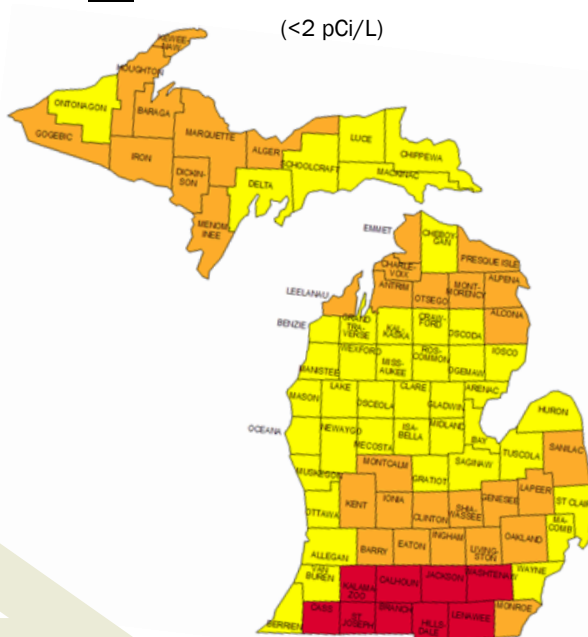
The amount of radon in the air is measured in “picocuries per liter of air” or “pCi/L.” Sometimes test results are expressed in Working Levels (WL) rather than pCi/L.

The average indoor radon level is estimated to be about 1.3 pCi/L, and about 0.4 pCi/L of radon is normally found in the outside air. The U.S. Congress has set a long-term goal that indoor radon levels be no more than outdoor levels. However, EPA has set safe levels at or below 4pCi/L.

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EPA Map of Radon Zones

-  Zone 1 Highest Potential
(>4pCi/L)
-  Zone 2 Moderate Potential
(2-4 pCi/L)
-  Zone 3 Low Potential
(<2 pCi/L)



Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians

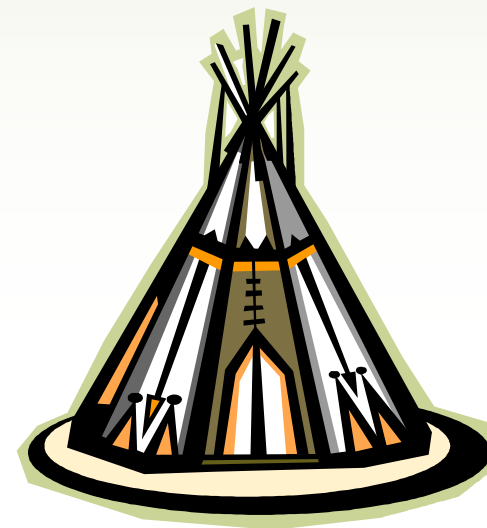
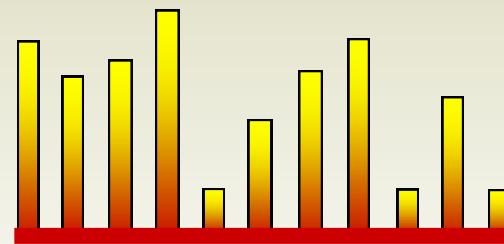
NRD-Environmental Services Program
7500 Odawa Circle
Harbor Springs, Michigan 49740

To request a Radon Test Kit or for more information please call:
Doug Larson, Environmental Specialist (Air Quality):
PH:231.242.1574
Fax: 231.242.1575
DLarson@ltbbodawa-nsn.gov



The Risk of Living with

RADON



What is Radon?

Radon is a cancer-causing radioactive gas. You cannot see, smell, or taste radon, but it may be in your home. It comes from the natural decay of uranium that is found in nearly all soils.

What are the health effects of Radon?

Radon is estimated to cause many thousands of deaths each year. When you breathe air containing radon, you increase your risk of getting lung cancer. In fact, the Surgeon General has warned that radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer in the United States and is responsible for nearly 21,000 lung related deaths per year. If you smoke and your home has high levels, your risk of lung cancer is especially high.

You should test for Radon.



Testing for radon is the only way to know if you and your family are at risk. The Environmental Protection Agency and the Surgeon General recommend testing all schools and homes below the third floor for radon.

Testing for radon is quick and easy, and a free service offered through the LTBB NRD-Environmental Services Program

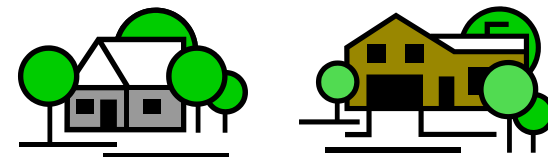
How does Radon get into your Home?

Nearly 1 out of every 15 homes in the U.S. is estimated to have elevated radon levels. While radon problems are more common in some areas, any home is susceptible to radon gas entry. This means homes that are new and old, well-sealed and drafty, and those with or without basements are all at risk.



Radon typically moves up through the ground to the air above and into your home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Your home traps radon inside, where it can eventually build up.

Radon from soil gas is the main source of radon gas. Sometimes radon can enter the home through well water, and in a small number of homes, the building materials can give off radon, too. However, building materials rarely cause radon problems by themselves. The only way to determine if radon levels in your home are dangerous is to get it tested!



How do you test your Home?

Testing is easy and should only take a few minutes of your time.

There are two general ways to test for Radon: Short-term and Long-term. A short-term test will give you quick results and stays in your home anywhere from 3 to 90 days. The Long-term test stays in your home for more than 90 days and will give your home's year-round average radon level.

We, the NRD-Environmental Services Program offer FREE short-term tests to all Tribal Citizens and employees. All test results are left anonymous. Information will be associated with the serial number located on the testing unit. We are notified of the test results and they are sent to you directly from the test center.

To the right:

A picture of the Atomic Structure of the element Radon.

